

Carroll Free Press
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From the Ohio State Journal.
LIST OF ACTS OF A GENERAL NATURE.
Passed at the last Session of the General Assembly.

GENERAL.
To provide for the support & better regulation of common schools; making appropriations for the year 1836; to provide for the recording of land patents, to amend the act prescribing the duties of county auditors; to amend the act for the appointment of notaries public; to abolish the office of chaplain to the penitentiary; to explain the act to provide for the partition of real estate; to amend an act passed March 9, 1835 amendatory of the act for the punishment of certain offences therein named to regulate the times of holding the Judicial courts; to amend the act to provide for the election of county recorders; to amend the act pointing out the mode of levying taxes, (relating to church property); to organize a board of public works; further to amend the act providing for the proof, acknowledgement and recording of deeds, &c; to amend the act for opening and regulating roads; to prohibit [discourage] the circulation of small bills; to prohibit the establishment within this State of any branch, office, or agency of the United States; to fix and apportion the representation of the General Assembly; to amend the act to provide for the regulation of turnpike companies; in relation to incorporated religious societies; making further provision for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum.

AN ACT

To fix and apportion the Representation in the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 8th 1836.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the General Assembly of this State shall be composed of thirty six Senators and seventy-two Representatives, to be apportioned among the several counties as follows, to wit:
To the county of Ashtabula, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
The county of Cuyahoga, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
The county of Geauga, two Representatives, and the two counties last named, one Senator.
To the county of Cuyahoga, one Senator and one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Lorain, one Representative, the county of Medina, one Representative, & two last named counties, one Senator.
To the county of Huron, one Senator and one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.
To the county of Trumbull, one Senator and two Representatives.
To the county of Portage, one Senator and two Representatives.
To the county of Columbiana, three Representatives; the county of Carroll one Representative, and the two last named counties one Senator.
To the county of Wayne, one Senator and one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Richland, one Senator and one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Knox, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Tuscarawas, one Representative; the county of Harrison one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Jefferson, one Senator and one Representative.
To the county of Belmont, one Senator and one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Adams, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Brown, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Clark, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Franklin, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Hamilton, two Senators and two Representatives; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Highland, one Representative; to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Jackson, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Lawrence, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Meigs, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Morgan, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Muskingum, one Senator and one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Guernsey, one Representative; the county of Monroe one Representative, and the two last named counties, one Senator.

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To the county of Muskingum, one Senator and one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Licking, one Senator and two Representatives.
To the county of Perry, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Morgan, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Washington, one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
To the county of Fairfield & Hocking, one Senator and one Representative; also, one additional Representative to be elected in the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, & one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.
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THE ADJOURNMENT.
The Legislature adjourned since die on Monday morning, having been in session the same number of days as the last, which was a Whig Legislature, and transacted more business than was ever done in one session before. Almost innumerable acts for improving the State by Rail Roads, Canals, and Turnpikes, passed, but no Bank Bill! The apportionment bill required much time and labor. The passage of the act restricting the circulation of small notes, and the Bill to prevent the establishment of any Branch or Agency of the United States Bank within this State, are important acts affecting favorably the solvency of the currency and the independence of the State. The whigs will no doubt make much noise, and strain hard to make the people believe that all this is wrong, and that they ought to repeal these bills, and once more give all power into the hands of the Banks, which has been taken from them in the restriction of a small note currency.
March 16th.
TO THE READER.
Our Legislative Reports having been brought to a close in the present number, this is the last which will be sent to our subscribers, except such as shall order a continuance, or have neglected to make payment.—It will be observed, that the most violent propositions submitted to the Assembly have been either substantially rejected, or deprived of their most objectionable features. The bill to repeal the charter of the Life Insurance and Trust Company has been postponed indefinitely, and the bill to legislate the State Printer out of office postponed until the first Monday in December next; while the bill in relation to the United States Bank has been so amended as simply to prohibit the establishment of Branches or Agencies of that institution within this State—a prohibition which only evinces spite, without inflicting any injury, since it is not probable that the establishment of such Bank of Agency is desired, either by the Bank itself, or by any person or party in Ohio. As we cannot conscientiously compliment the majority for the positive good they have effected, we shall most cheerfully award to them the negative praise of having, with commendable independence, avoided doing much of the mischief urged upon them by men in high, as well as in low places; and wish them all a safe return to their respective homes.—The minority really do deserve the gratitude of the people of Ohio, for the manly firmness with which they discharged their legislative duties, on many trying occasions.—O. S. Jour.
March, 16.
FROM FLORIDA.
Despatches have been received in this city from Maj. Gen. Scott, under date of the 9th inst., at which time he was on the way from Picolata to Fort Drane, with two companies of regulars and some militia, in all about 240 men. "Even this small force," says General Scott's letter, "may be important to rescue Maj. Gen. Gaines." The letter then goes on to say:
"I had not received the slightest information of the operations on the Wytheleochee (official or otherwise) of a later date than the 29th ult. up to this morning; and had concluded that he had effected his march, with more or less success, against the enemy upon Tampa Bay; when, at daylight the steamer that I am now in, arrived, and brought the rumor which is confirmed by the two accompanying notes from Paymaster Lytle, received about six hours afterwards. On the reception of the rumor, I immediately commenced preparations for this movement, but, being delayed by the necessity of unloading and reloading the boat, I am now at anchor at the mouth of Black creek. I hope to put the troops in march, from Gray's Ferry, early in the day to-morrow and to reach Fort Drane with a small escort the day following. It is possible that even these little detachments of horse and foot may reach the Wytheleochee in time to render a valuable service."
The following is a copy of the letter of the 8th, from Paymaster LYTLE:
FORT DRANE, March 8, 1836.
Sir: By direction of Gen. Clinch, I opened your communication of the 6th instant, which arrived late last night in advance of the wagons. You will perceive by my letter of the 5th, that Gen. Clinch, with all the forces at this post, and one hundred mounted men from the vicinity, had left for the Wytheleochee, to escort a small supply of cattle, ammunition, &c. to Gen. Gaines, having received the night before a third express from that officer. No word has been received from either of those generals since the 5th.
When Gen. Clinch left here, he expected to be back on the 9th. The probability is, that the wagons will return without an escort, there being present no troops here, and should Gen. Clinch get back before the wagons depart, his men may be too much fatigued to march again immediately; but this of course is merely conjecture. I am satisfied, however, that Gen. Clinch would advise that an escort accompany the wagons back to this place when reloaded.
Capt. Graham being directed by Gen.

Clinch to send back the wagons for supplies after their arrival here, will send them to Gary's, as being the best road.
Very respectfully, &c.
J. S. LYTLE.
Maj. Gen. Scott, U. S. A.
Commanding in Florida.
N. B. The amount of Gen. Gaines's last express to Gen. Clinch, dated 3d instant, was merely copies of his previous letters, with a note stating that the Indians were still around him, but little or no fighting had taken place since his last communication.
LATEST FROM TEXAS.
We are indebted to an officer lately in the Texian naval service, who arrived in this city on Friday last via New Orleans and who left Victoria, a port in Texas, on the 8th ult., for several particulars in relation to the state of affairs in that Territory. Our informant states that Gen. Houston arrived there from the Mission de Refugio, (which at that time was Headquarters) on his way to San Felipe, the seat of Government, some difficulty having taken place between Governor Smith and the Provisional Government, who had not, however, resigned. The troops were concentrating at Copano. They were to move on the 1st March, and the forces consisted, as well as can be recollected, of the following: At the Mission 180; at Lubadio, 110; at Copano, 210; at Bexar, 80. 100 men had landed at Dimmock's point from North Alabama, about the 10th February; 180 sailed from New Orleans about the 23d. They are the troops that left New York, and were carried into Nassau, N. P. Colonel Fanning commands the forces at Copano. The gallant corps of Volunteer Greys from New Orleans had generally returned, disgusted with the service, saying that they would no longer fight to enrich a few land speculators; they went to establish the *Luxury* of the country. The general supposition in Texas was that there would be no fighting until the summer was far advanced, as the insurrection of two generals of Santa Ana's occasioned a division of his forces, which at no time amounted to more than 8,000 troops. Col. Bowie had gone amongst the Comanche Indians to have a talk, and he will endeavor to keep them quiet.
Elections were going on at the time our informant left for members to the new Convention which was to assemble on the 1st March. On the 4th March the Texian Declaration of Independence was to be made at San Felipe and the Provisional Government under the new order of things instituted.—*Patriot*
THE FLORIDA WAR.—We received last evening Mobile papers to the 14th, and the paper printed at Jacksonville, (on the St. John's river) Florida, of the 10th inst. but they bring us no advices from Gen. Gaines later than those received last Saturday evening, and published by us on Monday; so that we have yet no positive intelligence of General CLINCH's having reached General GAINES, or of their operations, joint or separate, after the former marched from Fort Drane.—*Nat. Int.*
March, 26
MAJOR NOAH'S LATEST ANECDOTE.
CHAPLAIN.—One of our midshipmen at Lisbon, being a little top heavy, going off to his ship, encountered the Chaplain of the English flag ship, whom he tumbled into the river, and he was rescued, after a dangerous effort. The Midshipman of forced to give him satisfaction; but, when he learnt it was a Clergyman, he redoubled the offence, by stating that there were two Chaplains aboard his ship, and the reverend gentleman might take his choice for a meeting. We do not know how it is with Naval Chaplains at the present time, but formerly there was not much fanaticism about them. Being once a prisoner of war on board an English ship in the Downs, we were particularly pleased with the agreeable manners and general intelligence of the Chaplain. "How is it," said we, "that your men are always so orderly at prayers?" "Discipline, sir, and system. When they first left port, a more unruly, disrespectful set of fellows never handled sails—when moved for prayers on Sunday, meat and clean enough to be sure, but I never could fix their attention, & they had an abominable trick, during the most solemn part of the prayers, of putting their finger in their cheeks, and popping, like the drawing of a champagne cork. I tried every method by nods, winks, severe looks, &c. to stop this practice, but without effect. At last one Sunday, a tall fore-top man, near me, amused himself as usual; when, being very vexed, and thrown off my guard, I closed the book, saying, 'come, down your eyes, no more of that.' This was a language they perfectly understood, since which no crew is more orderly."
"But you have an easy time, my dear sir!" "O yes; not much to do: I take the head of the table, prepare the punch, mix the salad, & pepper the devil."
CONSTITUTION OF ARKANSAS.
Arkansas being about to become a state, has already furnished herself with a Constitution. We find the following synopsis of its contents in the N. Y. Times.
"Every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have been a citizen of the State for six months, shall be deemed a qualified elector. Members of the House of Representatives are to be elected for two years, members of the Senate for four. The General Assembly shall meet every two years. All general elections are to be *via voce*. In the pro-

cedure of slaves for any crime, they shall have an impartial trial by jury. Any slave convicted of a capital offence shall suffer the same degree of punishment as would be inflicted on a free white person, and no other, and courts of justice before whom slaves shall be tried, shall assign them counsel for their defence. The Senate shall never consist of less than seven nor more than thirty-three members. The House of Representatives shall consist of not less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred Representatives. The Governor is to hold his office for four years, but shall not be eligible for more than eight years in any period of twelve years. The Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, County Courts, and Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court is to consist of three Judges. Its jurisdiction shall be appellate. The official term of the Judges of the Supreme Court, four years. The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are to be chosen by the General Assembly. Justices of the Peace are to be elected by the people, and their term of office is two years—Judges of the County Courts are to be chosen by Justices of the Peace. The Legislature shall have no power to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners. No lotteries shall be established, nor the sale of lottery tickets allowed. The person of a debt or shall not be imprisoned except where there is a strong presumption of fraud. The Legislature may establish one state bank with branches, and one banking institution to promote the agricultural interests of the country."
From the Philadelphia National Gazette.
HINTS FOR THE SEASON.
The foundations of knowledge and virtue, are laid in our youth; if at any other time, the structure must be insecure and imperfect.
He that will not hear the admonition of a friend, deserves to feel the correction of an enemy.
A warm heart requires a cool head.
Fancy without judgment, is all sail and no ballast.
Try to love labor; if you do not want it for food you may for physic.
He who spends most of his time in mere sports and recreations, is like him whose garments are made altogether of fringe, and whose diet is nothing but sauce.
Liberty unreasonably obtained, is apt to be intemperately used.
Industrious wisdom often prevents what lazy folks think inevitable.
The death which prevents dotage comes more opportunely than that which ends it.
No trees bear fruit in Autumn, unless they blossom in the Spring.
Happy is the man who can be acquitted by himself in private, and others in public.
There is an excellent contagion in goodness; we may be kindled like green wood by a neighboring flame.
We may be kept from doing ill as well by dread of our enemies, as deference for our friends.
Temperance in youth is the assurance of vigorous old age. Excess not only brings grey hairs, but green years, with sorrow to the grave.
Let us not judge of a book by the author, or, but of the author by the book.
Without reading the best natural parts become dry and barren.
Religion is the best armor, but the worst cloak.
He who speaks against religion, may be suspected of being trilled by it in his conscience.—The galled jade winces and flings.
Strive to be either agreeable or useful; thus only is it that the world can be gained.
Society must be occasionally changed to avoid dullness or ennui. Even the best may grow insipid and tiresome.
Christian patience is surer than stoical resolution. The one calms, the other benumbs the soul.
The less the occasion for sin, the worse it is in old age; it is like shadows towards the evening—enormous.
When St. Paul bids us pray without ceasing, he means that our words and actions should always be conformable to reason and religion.—Constant virtue is ceaseless prayer.
It is an error to condemn pleasures merely as such; they may be innocent as well as criminal.
Let youth be aware that the first impressions which the world takes of us seldom or never wear out.
In all disputes between power and liberty, power must be proved, the presumption is on the side of liberty.
A man of real probity and sound reason will hold on his course and practice, though the world should dispute his character and question his happiness, he will be satisfied with the attainment of his own ends.
The more we sink into the infirmities of age, the nearer we are to immortal youth. In the next world there is nothing, but youth and spring.
He that charges an enemy, does not show himself more brave than he who holds up against severe disease.
It is a great happiness to have virtuous parents, relations, tutors, and domestics; it is from them that we receive our principles and habits.
As the world goes, a moderate reformation is a great point; let us not complain when that can be compassed.
It is not difficult to epicurize upon a little fortune. Sobriety, sense, & the affections, yield an enviable harvest within a small and quiet sphere.
When we have often balked our appetites

by denying them what they crave, they will ere long grow so gentle, that they will crave no more.—neither riches nor poverty bless or curse any man but according to his spirit and understanding.
An exchange of good offices is the life of Society; a commerce of giving and receiving, fosters all the kind sympathies; the more need we have one of the other, the more likely mutual regard and attachment.
ANECDOTE OF OLDEN TIME.
Mr. S.—, a respectable and thrifty merchant of the last century, possessed a great deal of natural shrewdness together with a tact of turning every circumstance to his own advantage. We have heard many anecdotes of him, and among others the following, which perhaps, will better show his peculiarities than a laborer description.—He kept a grocery store near Spring Hill, which like the grocery stores of that period, was filled with a variety of notions among other things, he was famous for the good quality of cotton, an article, which at that time was very scarce & high. One day a customer, from the country drove up to his door and enquired the price of cotton.
"Three and sixpence per pound, replied S—"
"Weigh me a dozen pounds, says the countryman, at the same time stepping into the store with a large bag to put it in.
The cotton was weighed and put in to the bag, and Mr. S— stepped into the Counting Room to make a bill, leaving his customer busily engaged in tying it up. Now it so happened, there was a small lot of good looking Cheeses near the spot, and the countryman, though right from the land of milk and honey, could not resist the propensity to crib one of them. He accordingly took one of them up, & after looking about to see that none were observing him slid it into the bag, which he immediately tied up, & patiently awaited the return of S— who soon after came, and presented the bill, which the countryman paid.
Now Mr. S— was one of the most polite men of the age, and, moreover, his quick eye had detected the abduction of a cheese. He was at no loss to account for its disappearance and instantly prepared himself to act as circumstances might require. The countryman, after one or two unimportant observations, was preparing to depart. S—, who we before observed was excessively polite, would by no means suffer him to carry his own bundle, but offered him services, and at the same time, took up the bag to carry out. He had proceeded scarcely to the door of his shop when he stopped.
"This bag is very heavy—I must have made a mistake in the weight of the cotton."
"I—I—I guess not," says the countryman.
"But I have, certainly says S— I can hardly carry it; we must weigh it again."
By this time, S— had it brought back to the counter, and was preparing to unite it. Here was a dilemma. If the bag was untied the theft would be discovered, & if weighed as it was it would be paying monstrously high for the cheese. The countryman hem'd & ha'd & scratched his head; but without getting a step out of the difficulty. To complete his consternation at that moment another person entered the store; this decided him and after drawing a long breath stammered out—
"Mr.—, don't trouble your self to untie the bag, it weighs just a pound—I've weighed it a hundred times."
"No consequence," said S— and he put the whole into the scales, I knew I must have made a mistake. It weighs thirty eight pounds; block-head that I am! Let me see, twelve that you paid for, and one for the bag, is thirteen—thirteen from thirty eight leaves twenty five. Twenty-five lb at three & sixpence is 47s 6d. Wait a moment, I will make another bill.
The countryman did wait, received the bill, & paid 47s 6d for his cheese. He then flung the bag into the wagon jumped in, and drove off, with a face like ignited charcoal Mr. S— remained in the door until he had bowed his customer out of sight, then turning round, he coolly observed to the person within, "our friend there has a fine horse. Good General, how fast he trots."—*N. H. Gaz.*
REMARKABLE FACT.—In a late number of Silliman's Journal, it is asserted that if a tub or other vessel be filled with water, & a hole made near the middle of the bottom to discharge it,—the water will acquire a rotary motion from west to south, or opposed to the apparent motion of the sun,—and if means are used to produce an opposite motion, upon withdrawing those means the former direction will be resumed. This cannot be the effect of chance, but of natural laws, constantly operating.